# WASHI'NGTON.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE. nded by a vote of 73 to 64, and the main quertion red by a vote of 163 to 66.

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el plant of planton which was negatived by strict arty vote of table, which was negatived by strict arty vote of table, which was negatived by strict arty vote of table, which was negatived by strict of the planton which was not to close the debate, but the ledded to an innutes to Mr. P. opensus, (rep.) of N. Y., to explain the reasons that it is a should vote against the Senate amendment, this he said, would be only substituting anarchy for the logic governments which President Johnson had abbished in the rebel States.

Mr. STRYENS also yielded ten minutes to Mr. Bromail, who spoke against cancurrence in the Senate amendment as giving over the control of the rebel States to disloyal persons.

Mr. STRYENS also yielded the Mr. Donnelly, (rep.) of Minn, who proceeded to state his cropitions to the Senate amendment.

While he was doing so the hour of half-past four o'clock arrived, and the fall of the Speaker's hammer amounced the hour of taking a recess. The House then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at half-past aeven o'clock. The attendance of members was as large as during the morning session, and the galleries were product of Mr. Bronton del Mr. Bro

during the morning session, and the galleries were moveded with spectators.

Mr. Hoopen, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill, with amendments, which were ordered be printed and made the special order in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for Thurnday sext, after the morning hour.

Mr. Kellar, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to offer a resolute design of the Hole of the state of the Paris Exposition, shoulded in ignorant, carriers and wilful misrepresentations, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State to withhold from circulation such copies as were in their pressures.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate mendment to the Military bill, and Mr. Donantar proceeded to conclude his remarks in position to the Senate amendment. He took the round that the military protection to be afforded by the mendment would be but temporary in its character, ad would cease the moment civil governments were readed. Those civil governments would be amphatially covernments of rebels, and this bill would thereare be the death knell of the loyal element in the intely whellious Battes.

cally governments of rebels, and this bill would therefore be the death knell of the loyal element in the Intely rebellious States.

Mr. Le Blorn, (dem.) of Ohio, having had five minutes allowed him by Mr. Stevons, said he accepted the crumb given to him, not by his master, but by the master. Be proceeded to rebut Mr. Shellabarger's argument last week on the Louisiana bill, and declared that there was no war existing in this country, and therefore there was no excuse for this legislation.

Mr. Elember, (dem.) of Wis., who said he had never learned to value time before. The most important measures ever discussed in this country were to be discussed in allotments of ten minutes, of five minutes and of two minutes. He would not stultify himself by attempting an argument against the bill, but would content himself by denouncing it as containing all the vices, all the infamis and all the mischiefs contained in any bill reported from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. This bill itself was a declaration of war against the people of the South. It was a continuation of war from the time it became law. There would be war, actual, real, existing that would involve the whole of the Southern people in one common ruin. Referring to Mr. Brandegee's remarks last week, that this bill took up the question where Robert & Appendatox Court House, he said he should rather have declared that it took up the question begun by the rebels, and which helpoped to perfect in making this a perfect republic. This bill set out with a lie; every proposition in it was a lie, and it was itself one consummate and unmilitated lie from beginning to end. God had never made man or angel to whom he (Mr. Eldrige) would entrust the liberties of a people without any constraint by a written instrument. This was a bill to about any constraint by a written instrument. This was a bill to about any constraint by a written instrument. This was a bill to about any constraint by a written instrument. This was a bill to about any constraint by a written instru

Mr. Hiery acknowledged that it was not, and said no would take it back; but still be repeated that he could not be compelled by the Senate or any other body to no. copt that which was obnoxious to his judgment and conscienc. He objected to the amendment because it would hazard the conditions and fortunes of the loyal ing of journeymen tailors, for the pure conditions and black, and to that he

conscienc. Hel objected to the amendment because it would barard the conditions and fortunes of the loyal men of the South, white and black, and to that he would never give his consent.

Mr. Woodbrook, (rep.) of Vt., sustained the Senate amendment, and gave the reason for his position. It had become a necessity for Congress to do something to proceed the loyal men of the South in their persons, property and rights, and it was on that ground of necessity that he based the right of Congress to pass this law. He had voted for the House bill, though he did not like M. He much preferred the Senate amendment; for no man could defend the constitutionality of taking from the President the right which he had to control the Army of the United States. He would vote for this bill now, because it was the only practical measure that could be passed at this session.

Mr. Hisz, (dem.) of Ky., followed in an argument against both the original bill and amendment. The object of the bill was simply to overthrow the State governments of ten States or the Union, and to impose upon them the rule of a military officer, without any limit or control. The question was now presented in a different form; it had undergone two very material changes; one striking out the authority given to the General of the Army and leaving it to the President of the United States, and that he admitted to be an improvement to the original bill.

Before be got to the second point the limitation of Mean minutes, on which the House had previously agreed, expired, and he appealed to the House for an autension of time.

The Synakus asked him how long he wanted.

He suggested twenty minutes, but other members, warned by pant experience, suggested two hours.

Mr. Hempenson, (rep.) of Orogon, however, objected to any further extension of time, and consequently Mr. Hampenson, (rep.) of Orogon, however, objected to any further extension of time, and consequently Mr. Hampenson, (rep.) of the most eventful days in

Mr. Herrierson, (rep.) of Oregon, however, objected to any further extension of time, and consequently Mr. Hase had to yield the floor.

He was succeeded by Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., who declared that this was one of the most eventful days in the history of the republic. He admitted the duty of the government in protecting the men from whom it chained allegiance. If the people of the South would mak have peace on terms of generosity, they should have it on compulsion. He did not believe that any measure of legislature could secure the loyality of the South. Disloyality was a disease, and like invanity could only be cured by restraint. He believed that the passage of this bill was the best thing that Congress could do under the circumstances, and therefore he would vote for it.

Mr. Loan, (rep.) of Mo., opposed the amendment as not going far enough to suit his views. If there were so State governments at the South how could Congress invest the President with more ample powers to protect the Union people of the South than he now had under the constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the army

the Union people of the South than he now had under the constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. The bill contained no positive provision. It was merely negative in all its propositions. It allowed the rebel States to keep up a little rebel confederacy among themselves, until they choose, from superior in-ducements, to take measures to secure representation in Congress. It was a retrograde movement in the interest or rebellion and treason, and he hoped it would get its conictus here.

Congress. It was a retrograde movement in the interest or rebellion and treason, and he hoped it would get its quietus here.

Mr. Raxus, (rep.) of Mass., stated the reason why he would yote to nonconcur in the senste amendment. It declared in the preamble that the governments in the robes States were not legal governments. Nevertheless they were de facé governments and governments of great power, controlled by the most astute politicians that this continent had known. They were recognized and were to be recognized. The second section declared that the military officers may recognize the local tribunals; that meant that they shall recognize them. The fifth section spoke of a class of men to be distranchised because of their being feloms at common law. Who made feious at common law? The governments in those rebel States were the only power to do so.

Mr. Bingulam interrupted Mr. Banks to say that the rebel State governments could not make any man a felon by statute who was not a felon at common law.

Mr. Banks demanded of Mr. Binghath to say who was to make felons at common law unless it were the governments of those States.

Mr. Bingulam wanted to know whether Mr. Banks pretended to say that he objected to the disfranchisement of any man for felony at common law.

Mr. Bassus replied—Not at all; but he objected to the recognition of those of any common law.

Mr. Bassus replied—Not at all; but he objected to the recognition of those of the provisional Governors appointed by the President had reported that he had commissioned four thousand officers to administer the governments by this bill. One of the Provisional Governors appointed by the president had reported that he had commissioned four thousand officers to administer the government of that State. If this bill were passed there would be forty thousand officers they would not organize leval governments? Be believed that if this bill were passed there would be no loyal voice heard in any of those states from Virginia to Texas.

Mr. Bill. (rep.) of Ind. supporte

there would be no loyal voice heard in any of those States from Virginia to Texas.

Mr. Hitt. (rep.) of Ind , supported the Senate amendancest, and mid that if there was anything necessary to show the gentiemen of the House that it was impossible to obtain all that each desired, the history of this State of the Paring on measure at all. He was not in favor of a garagest distructurement of all who served in the late

wed it. It had looked less to practi

on Reconstruction.

The Spraker did not see that Mr. Dawes had transtreased the rules of debate.

States of the South and to deprive the people of that section of the richt of trial by jury. This plan of reconstruction was the very last that should be presented in a free country.

Mr. Parlina, (rep.) of N. Y, did not feel like returning to his constituents without declaring on the floor of the House that Congress had at last reached a measure that would bring peace and good government in the lately rebel States and give protection to the loyal people there. He regarded the measure as magnanimous, as charitable and as just to all.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio, said he would cast his vote reluctantly for the amendment. It contained provisions which be favored, but it left reconstruction practically under robel control.

Mr. TAYLOR, (rep.) of Tenn, declared himself conscientiously opposed both to the original bill and the Finck amendment, still he knew that Congress would pass either one or the other of them. He feared that if the matter was sent to a conference committee a measure worse than either would be reported; he therefore would either vote for the Senate amendment, which was less repugnant to him, or he would not vote at all.

Mr. Arnell, (rep.) of Tenn, expressed his horror of the proposition before the House, characterizing it as a monstrous proposition. It was the iron cage of the inquisition which would gradually close in and destroy its victims. There was no remedy for the evil except to render the rebel element at the South hopelessly power-less, but this amendment would, in his ophion, give that element recognition and strength, and would be the death warrant of the Union men of the South.

Mr. Williams expressed an emphatic negative to the Senate proposition. It involves an entire departure from the Louisiana bill, and it gave into the bands of the rebels a power of which they had been deprived. They had been deprived. They had been deprived to take nothing. He preferred to leave the work to the next Congress. He was in no hurry about it. Better that the robe states should remain outside of t

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ment, Comptrolles's office, vice Jacob Seebacher, re-moved.

the work of organization, was held last night at 10 Stanthe work of organization, was held last night at 10 Stanton street. Long before the hour of opening a large crowd was assembled, and when business commenced the meeting room was densely packed. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jacob Morstadt, and Mr. Wfl. liam C. Tucker was appointed Socretary. The President, in his opening remarks, called attention to the number of shop meetings which had been organized since the last mass meeting of the trade, and regarded such action on the part of the men as an appreciation of the benefits of organization. The men in Brokaw's shop are still on strike, and express their determination not to submit to a reduction of wagea. The meeting was addressed by Meesers. Ennis, Taylor, Tucker and others, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE FOOT BRIDGE OVER BROADWAY.—Considerable progress has been made with the preliminary operations for

gress has been made with the preliminary operations for this structure. The excavations for the foundations of this structure. The excavations for the foundations of the piers at the four corners of Fulton street and Broadway are completed. The foundations are ten feet deep and six feet square. The stone bases will be six feet, and the brick piers four feet, and these will be capped with granite fifteen inches thick. In the course of the excavation the workmen have come acrow the marshholes of the main sewers, which are now exposed to public view, and the attraction they cause to the crowd of passers by seriously impedes the traffic, in spite of the efforts of the police to make the multitude move on. Considerable time will be occupied in diverting these sewers to make way for the piers and in rebuilding them. This, it is supposed, will occupy another week, and the iron work of the bridge, which is understood to be completed by the Architectural fron Company, will then at once be fixed, and it is expected that the bridge will be finished and opened to the public in about a fortnight from this time.

The Coal Consumes' "Benerit" Corpany.—Last evening a meeting of the stockholders in this company

THE COAL CONSUMERS' "BENEST?" COMPANY.—Last evening a meeting of the stockholders in this company was held at Runk's Hotel, 274 Grand street, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the company's affairs. It appeared from statements made in the course of a pretracted discussion that the company had been started with a capital of \$500,000 and that fifty thousand shares had been issued; that \$135,000 had been paid on the company's mine in Pennsylvania, purchased sand shares had been issued; that \$135,000 had been paid on the company's mine in Pennsylvania, purchased at \$300,000, leaving \$165,000 due upon it, exclusive of \$12,000 liabilities, and no dividend paid to the share-holders, and it was now desirable to know who had the benefit of this outlay. The directors had shut up shop and entirely suspended the business of the concern on the ground, as alleged, that the cost of the concern of coal to New York was so great that they could not formish it at the stipulated figure of £6 per ton. A committee of five stockholders was appointed to thoroughly investigate all the transactions connected with the company and bring the directors to book on behalf of the stockholders, who are nearly two thousand in number.

stockholders, who are nearly two thousand in number.

Newenors' Looding Horse.—A lecture will be delivered this evening in the hall No. 900 Broadway, corner of Twentieth street, by Professor Thomas W. Chittenden, on the subject of "Gases and Vapors." the financial proceeds of the affair to be applied to the fund for the support of the Neweboys' Lodging House. The object is a commendable one, and will no doubt meet with a hearty response from the philanthropic portion of the community.

Accurate, &c.—Wm. S. Johnston, a carpenter, residence of the St. West. Thirty-third street, had his finears.

ACCIDENTS, &C.—Win. S. Johnston, a carpenter, residing at 261 West Thirty-third street, had his fingers accidentally cut off yesterday at Hoey's hay cutting factory, at 149 East Twenty-second street.

James Pender, residing at 139 Cherry street, accidentally fell yesterday and fractured his leg.

An unknown man was picked up at 153 Elizabeth street in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from fits, by one of the Fourteenth precinct police.

All the above were taken to Bellevae Hospital.

Henry McQuade, while crossing the railroad bridge at Hudson Gity yesterday unfortunately fell through the same, and, fracturing his thigh, he was immediately conveyed to the New York Hospital.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Earthquake at San Diego-Fire in San Francisco.
San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1867. Three shocks of earthquake were experienced at San

Diego, California, on the lat inst.

A fire broke out at the southeast corner of Davis and Washington streets yesterday and destroyed several buildings. Loss \$12,000.

The steamer Golden City, for Panama, sailed to-day with \$081,300 in treasure, \$24,500 of which is for New York, \$1,015 for England, \$165 for France and the learner for Panamas.

series of discourses on the Amazonian region of South America, with all its beauty and variety of vegetation,

and senses which communicate directly—tith the cannal masser of the nervous gystem, and he whole starb mounted by sieth and enclosed in a skin. Whether simmunicate his property of the proper

friends and teachers, they repaired to an adjoin meut, where a bountiful refreshment table i spread, in discussing whose danties the your evinced as high a degree of satisfaction as w fested by them during the exercises in which been previously participating.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORT OF NEW YORK, PRESENTED AT THE LAST MEETING

BY THE COMMITTEE OF THREE APPOINTED OF THIP

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION FOR THE EXAMINATION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTED HOFF'S

> MALT EX-TRACT BEV. BRAGE OP HEALTH has re-

received the endorse meeting, and bad the honor to give the members of the Academy full information as to the compound and dee of the efficacy of this remedy, received with appro-

bation Mr. HOFF'S explanation, particularly as to itsvirtues as a nutriment, appetizer and tonic, and as-HOFF has the satisfaction of knowing that the value. On the 5th inst , the report adopted, which recommends HOFPS MALT EX-TRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH tothe profession, was read at a meeting of the Academy, and endorsed by

many of the members present. Hence, American science agrees clared that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH is highly serviceable not only as an article of diet for con-

remedy for certain affections of the throat,

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A -PERRYS FAMILY OINTMENT IS CURING BUN-dreds daily of Burns, Scalds, Gathered Bressts, Sore-Nipples, Piles, Rheumatism, Sores, Chilbians Corus, Chapped Hands &C. Price 20 cents. Sold by all druggests. Depot 187 Chatham street. Try this invaluable cum. A BROLUTE DIVORCE OBTAINED IN ANY TATE without publicity or exposure, good everywhere, consultation free, no fees charged until divorce is blauned GEORGE LINCOLN, lawyer. 30 Nassau street.

A BROLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTANED IN New York and other States, without publish or fee till divorce granied. Consultation free.

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CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, AC., CUREO-without pain by Dr. RICE, 58 Bowery, Back Hulld-ing. Corn Annihilator, 50 cents.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, REspectfully informs the public and all affected with
Lung Diseases that he will visit kew York for consultainer
every Tuesday, at his rooms, 22 Bond street, from 9. A. 3.
5 P. M. Dr. Schenck's success in his specialty, coughs,
colds, consumption, &c., has secured to him the confidence
of the community everywhere. All advice tree: but for a
thorough examination of the lungs with his respironteer
his charge is \$5. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines
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